$$\frac{x^{2} + 4x}{(x^{2} + 4)^{2} - 24y} + 36 = 0$$

$$(x^{2} + 4x) + 4(y^{2} - 24y + 36 = 0$$

$$(x^{2} + 4x) + 4(y^{2} - 24y + 36 = 0$$

$$(x^{2} + 4x) + 4(y^{2} - 24y + 36 = 0$$

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$$(x^{2} + 4x) + 4(y^{2} - 24y + 36 = 0$$

$$(x^{2} + 4x) + 4(y^{2} - 3)^{2} - 36 + 36 = 0$$

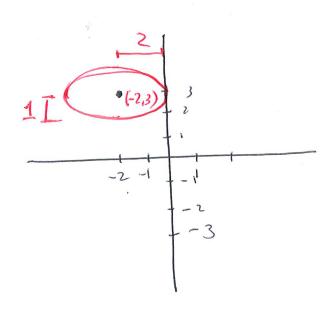
$$(x^{2} + 4x) + 4(y^{2} - 3)^{2} - 36 + 36 = 0$$

$$(x^{2} + 4x) + 4(y^{2} - 3)^{2} - 36 + 36 = 0$$

$$(x^{2} + 4x) + 4(y^{2} - 3)^{2} - 36 + 36 = 0$$

$$(x^{2} + 4x) + 4(y^{2} - 3)^{2} - 36 + 36 = 0$$

ekvationen for en ellips med halvaxlar 2 & 1 i X-led resp. y-led, och med centr i (-2,3)



(a) 
$$|x-1| \le |3x+3|$$
  
(=)  $(x-1)^2 \le (3x+3)^2$   
(=)  $x^2-2x+1 \le 9x^2+18x+9$   
(=)  $x^2+\frac{5}{2}x+1>0$   
(=)  $(x+2)(x+\frac{1}{2})>0$ 

V.L.  $\geqslant 0$  omm (x+z) l (x+ $\frac{1}{2}$ ) han samma techen båda är negativa ( $\leqslant 0$ ) dia(=)  $\times \leqslant -2$  dus  $\times \in ]-\omega, -2]$ båda är positiva ( $\geqslant 0$ ) (=)  $\times \geqslant -\frac{1}{2}$  dus  $\times \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \infty[$  l disninge är alltså området  $]-\omega, -2]$   $\cup [-\frac{1}{2}, \infty[$ ellen:  $\times$  loser olikhete omm  $\times \leqslant -2$  eller  $\times \geqslant -\frac{1}{2}$ 

(b)  $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$   $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  om  $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$  och  $\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , eller om  $\frac{1}{6}$   $\frac{1}{16}$   $\frac$ 

elber a  $\sin \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$  och  $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , dus  $\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n$ tana är injelitiv i vänsta halveirlet, och i högra halveirhet, så dessa är de enda lösningma!

x∈ [=, ] valier ut losninge x= 5 , dos

 $Sin \propto = \frac{1}{2}$ 

(a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctan}(\bar{S}x)}{6x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{arcta}(\bar{S}x)}{5x} = \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{\sin y}{\cos y} = \frac{\sin y}{\cos y}$$

$$= \frac{4i - 5}{4706} = \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$= \frac{5}{6}$$

(b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(2-5x)^2}{\ln(x^3) + 2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} \cdot \frac{(\frac{2}{x}-5)^2}{3\ln(x)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 3\ln(x)$$

$$= \frac{(-5)^{\ell}}{2} = \frac{25}{2} \quad dar \quad vi \quad awant \quad stemdardgr.v.$$

$$li \quad \frac{lu(x)}{x^2} = 0$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \quad x^2 = 0$$

$$f(x) = \arccos(1-2x)$$

arccos har definitionsmansd 
$$D_{arccos} = [-1,1]$$

så for  $D_f$  kravs  $-1 \le 1-2x \le 1 = 2 \le -2x \le 0$ 
 $(=)$   $0 \le x \le 1$  dus  $D_f = [0,1]$ 

$$V_f = V_{arccos} = [0, il]$$

$$f'(x) = 2$$
 $y = arccos(1-2x)$ 
 $(=)$ 
 $cos y = 1-2x$ 
 $(=)$ 
 $x = \frac{1}{2}(1-cos y) = f'(y)$ 

dus fis invers à

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos x)$$
och 
$$D_{-1} = V_f = [0, \pi]$$

(5) 
$$f(x) = (x-1)e^{-x}, D_f = [1,3] \text{ ko-pall}$$

f & hom storda & rinte vade, och de artas i x=1, x=3, eller stationara pluter i ]11,3[ (f ha i usa singulara pluter)

Stat. phter:  $f'(x) = e^{-x} - (x-1)e^{-x} = (2-x)e^{-x}$  f'(x) = 0 (=) 2-x = 0 (=) x = 2  $\in [1,3[$ f'(x) = 0 (inne) statuar pult, x = 2

$$f(1) = (1-1)e^{-1} = 0$$

$$f(2) = (2-1)e^{-2} = e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

$$f(3) = (3-1)e^{-3} = 2e^{-3} = \frac{2}{e^3} = \frac{2}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

$$\frac{2}{e} < 1 saf(3) < f(2)$$

dus fis storta varde ar tez la tages 1 x=2, och fis minsta varde ar 0, antages 1 x=1

$$f(x) = x ln(1+x^2)$$

(a) tangenters elwatter ar 
$$y = f'(1) \cdot (x-1) + f(1)$$

$$f(1) = 1 \cdot ln(1+1^2) = ln(2)$$

$$f'(x) = ln(1+x^2) + x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot 2x =$$

= 
$$ln(1+x^2) + \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2}$$

=) 
$$f'(1) = ln(2) + \frac{2 \cdot 1^2}{1 + 1^2} = ln(2) + 1$$

$$Y = (ln(2)+1)(X-1) + ln(2)$$

(b) 
$$Df'(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$
 so  $g'(f(1)) = \frac{1}{f'(1)}$  =  $\frac{1}{f'(1)}$  =  $\frac{1}{f'(1)}$ 

Placera origo i ellipsens centre, da bestiny denna au etivationer (x)<sup>2</sup> (x dy anger har aust. i enhete din)

horisontell has tighet  $V_x = \frac{dx}{dt}$ vertihal  $-u - v_y = \frac{dy}{dt}$ derivera (\*) implicit mapt:

$$2 \cdot \frac{x}{4^2} v_{x+} 2 y v_y = 0$$
(=)

$$y \vee_y = -\frac{1}{16} \times \vee_x$$

$$(=)$$

$$v_y = -\frac{x}{16} \frac{v_x}{y} \qquad (y \neq 0 d^{\circ}_{\alpha} x = 3)$$

Vad ar y da x=3?  $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + y^2 = 1 = 3y^2 = 1 - \frac{9}{16} = \frac{7}{16}$  $y = \frac{1}{(-)} \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$ 

autea gäller da x=3 och  $\chi = 0.2$  (dm/s)  $V_{y} = -\frac{3 \cdot 0.2}{16 \cdot \sqrt{2}} \frac{dm_{(S)}}{4} = -\frac{0.6}{4\sqrt{7}} \frac{dm_{(S)}}{4\sqrt{7}} = -\frac{0.15}{4\sqrt{7}} \frac{dm_{(S)}}{4\sqrt{7}}$ 

$$\int (x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x - 2}$$

talian vollshild it=2, sa X=1 ar lochet ary-ptot

$$f'(x) = ... = \frac{x^2 - 4x - 5}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{(x + 1)(x - 5)}{(x - 2)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{18}{(x-2)8}$$

techer tabels:

1		ī	,	1				
$\times$		~1		2		5		
f'(x)	+	~ O		*	<u> </u>	0	+	
f"(x)	_	_		*	+	+	+	
f(x)	N	leh	<u> </u>		\ <u>\</u>	leh.	$\mathcal{I}$	
			$\wedge$		U		$\cup$	
F(-1) = 0					f(5) = 12			

techen tabelle gen li = 
$$f(x) = 12$$
  
 $x - 2^{\pm} f(x) = \pm \infty$ 

Sned asy-ptot y= x+4 da x-> ± d  $h = \frac{h}{x - 120} = \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{1 + 2f_x + \frac{1}{42}}{1 - \frac{2}{1}x} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2}{1}x}$   $h = li - (f(x) - hx) = li - (x^2 + 2x + 1)$   $k \rightarrow + \omega$   $12 \qquad x \rightarrow + \omega$ 

$$\sqrt{(r,h)} = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$$
,  $A(r,h) = \pi r \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$ 

$$V = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{\pi h}$$

Valiatt minimera 
$$f(h) = A^2 (r(h), h) = \overline{u}^2 \left(\frac{1}{\overline{u}h}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\overline{u}h} + h\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^2} + \overline{u} \cdot h$$

$$f'(h) = \pi - \frac{2}{h^3}$$
,  $f'(h) = 0 = h^3 = \frac{2}{\pi} = h = \left(\frac{2}{h}\right)^3$ 

$$V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi h}} = \frac{1}{(\pi \cdot (\frac{2}{\pi})^{1/3})^{1/2}} = \frac{1}{\pi^{1/3} \cdot 2^{1/6}}$$

$$\frac{h}{r} = \frac{2^{1/3} \cdot 2^{1/6}}{\pi^{1/3}} \cdot \pi^{1/3} = \sqrt{2}$$

der stationara pulle  $h = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{1/3} \pi r$  ett minima by  $\lim_{h \to \infty} f(h) = +\infty$  och  $\lim_{h \to \infty} f(h) = +\infty$  $h = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{1/3} = \text{ett minimize}$ 

$$\frac{h}{h} = f(h) = +\infty \quad \text{och } \frac{h}{h} = f(h) = +\infty$$